

dike. This may usually be avoided by constructing the outflow in the following way: In the middle of the dike, where the outflow goes through, a partition wall should be built of good oak plank, as shown in the sketch.

A is a box of 2-inch oak plank, about 8 or 10 inches square, and long enough to pass underneath the dike. B is the overflow.

C is the opening for draining the pond, while D is a board acting as a lever to open and close C. This lever must work very easily.

E is a screw-bolt fastened below.

F is a little board $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick, sufficient to cover the opening C.

G is another screw-bolt similar to E. When the lever is in perpendicular position, the bolt is put through and the nut screwed on, making the opening C water-tight.

COLUMBIA, ILL., October 18, 1886.

97.—AMERICAN FISH IN NEW ZEALAND.*

The authorities of New Zealand have sent to America for the ova of the landlocked salmon, the rainbow or California trout, the whitefish, and a fresh stock of the brook trout. The rainbow trout (*Salmo irideus*) will probably be an exceedingly valuable addition to the salmonoids in the waters of New Zealand, as it endures a high temperature, is not destructive to its own kind, is a splendid food-fish, and affords good sport.

During 1880 and 1881 about 770 of the American brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) were distributed among three of the rivers of New Zealand. No result has yet been reported from these; but the adult fish in the care of the Acclimatization Society have done remarkably well and produced a large quantity of ova, which, in spite of several mishaps, has resulted in about 2,500 fry being placed in a race. It is intended to keep the most of these fry until they are yearlings, and thus replenish the stock of parent fish.

A number of the American catfish (*Ameiurus catus*) were originally imported into Auckland from America in 1879; and they are now abundant in St. John's Lake and other waters. During last year Captain Fairchild brought a few to Dr. Hector, who liberated 30 in Mr. Percy's pond at Petone. They are said to be a harmless fish, of fair edible qualities, growing to a large size in waters unsuitable for *Salmonidæ*, and easy of capture.

Since 1875 nearly 10,000 fry of the California salmon (*Salmo quinnat*) have been distributed to such localities about the islands as seemed most suitable for the acclimatization and growth of this species.

Large shipments of the Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) have been obtained from England, especially from the Tweed; and since the last annual meeting 19,400 fry have been hatched and liberated.

* Extracted from the annual report of the Wellington and Wairarapa Acclimatization Society, September, 1886.